The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VII. SATURDAY, June 28, 1794. Number 410

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PRESLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inspector Allegheny County Militia.

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Third Congress of the United States.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT *making further provision for securing and collecting the Duties on foreign and domestic distilled Spirits, Stills, Wines and Teas.*

Sec. I. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That in order to facilitate and secure the collection of the revenue on distilled spirits, and stills, in such states as have been, or hereafter may be erected, and in the territories north-west, and south of the river Ohio, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to form and erect such new districts and surveys, and to make such alterations in, and additions to the several districts, and in and to the several surveys thereof, as, from time to time, shall appear, in his judgement, expedient and necessary; and that it shall also be lawful for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such and so many supervisors, inspectors of surveys, and inspectors of ports, therein and therefor, as may be found necessary, and to assign to them, compensations proportionate to those heretofore, or which may hereafter be allowed, to the officers of the revenue. *Provided*, That if the appointment of such supervisors and inspectors cannot be made, during the present session of Congress, the President may, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointments, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all spirits which shall be distilled in the United States, in stills which shall not have been previously entered at some office of inspection, shall be liable, together with the stills or other vessels used in the distillation thereof, to seizure and forfeiture.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no drawback of the duty on distilled spirits, which shall be exported after the first day of July next, shall be allowed upon any quantity less than one hundred and fifty gallons.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to import into the United States, in the same ship or vessel in which they were exported, any spirits distilled therein, which shall have been previously exported therefrom, on payment of the duties on spirits of equal proof, distilled in the United States, and of a sum equivalent to the duties established by law upon the raw materials, from whence they shall have been distilled; and all such importations shall be made, under the same regulations, and in such manner as is directed by law, in regard to the importation of foreign distilled spirits.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July next, on the sale of any emptied cask, vessel or package, which has been or shall be lawfully marked, as containing foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or teas, and prior to the removal thereof, and to the delivery of the same to the purchaser, the marks or numbers which shall or may have been made thereon, by any officer of inspection, or by any person employed or authorised by any such officer, shall be defaced, cut off or obliterated; and if any such cask, vessel or package shall be sold, removed, delivered or received, prior to such defacing, cutting off or obliterating being made, every person concerned in the purchase, sale or delivery, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all stills without heads, or other vessels that shall be used as stills in the distillation of ardent spirits, shall be duly entered by the owner or owners thereof, in the manner prescribed in and by the second section of the act, entitled "An act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States," passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered and distributed as other forfeitures under this act, and the act entitled "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall counterfeit the certificate for, or the marks or numbers to be set upon any cask, vessel or package containing wines, teas, or foreign or domestic distilled spirits, or upon stills, which the officers of inspection are, or shall be authorised to make thereon, by and in pursuance of the laws concerning the same, or who shall fraudulently rub out or deface, prior to drawing off or emptying the contents, any marks or numbers set upon any cask or package containing wine or tea, in pursuance of law, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every owner or worker of a licensed still, shall be required to make oath or affirmation, previous to any renewal of his license, that he has not distilled therein, since the commencement of the term specified in such license, excepting only, during the term, for which it shall have been granted.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the judicial courts of the several states, and of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, and of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, to take cognizance of all and every suit and suits, action and actions, cause and causes, arising under or out of the laws for collecting a revenue upon spirits distilled in the United States, and upon stills, which may arise or accrue at a greater distance, than fifty miles from the nearest place established by law for holding a district court.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the non-existence of an office of inspection in any county of the United States, every owner or possessor of a still shall make entry thereof in the manner required by the "Act (of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two) concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States," at some other office of inspection, comprehended in the division or survey, in which the said still shall be; and that it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, to provide offices of inspection in special cases, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

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Sec. 12 *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors and inspectors of the revenue, at their own expense, to appoint deputies to aid them in the execution of their duties, in cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such additional allowances, for the space of one year, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress, to the inspectors and collectors of revenue from distilled spirits, for their respective services subsequent to the first day of June next, as he shall deem reasonable and proper, so as that the additions to be made to the said allowances shall not exceed, in the whole, the sums heretofore allowed, by more than one third.

Sec. 14 *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of October next, no supervisor or inspector of the revenue of the United States shall be concerned or interested in any foreign trade or commerce, in the goods, or merchandize, to which the duties of his office relate, or in the sale of any wines, distilled spirits, or teas; and if an such supervisor or inspector shall be so concerned, or interested, every such person shall be disqualified from holding such appointment, for the term of seven years, and shall, moreover forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for every month, which he or they shall be so interested in such foreign trade, or in the sale of wines, distilled spirits or teas.

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Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by force of any present or future law of the United States for the laying, levying and collecting of any duties on

taxes, other than duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported, and on the tonnage of ships and veſſels, ſhall and may be mitigated or remited by the like ways and means, and upon and under the like conditions, regulations and reſtrictions, as are contained preſcribed, authorized and directed, in and by the act, intitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruingunder the revenue laws in certain caſes therein mentioned," touching fines penalties and forfeitures incurred or accruing in relation to the caſes therein mentioned; which act, and every clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, ſhall be of like force and effect, for the mitigating or remitting of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which ſhall have been incured in reference to the ſaid other duties and taxes, as if the ſame were repeated and re-enacted, in the ſeveral and reſpective laws for laying, levying and collecting the ſaid other duties and taxes.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of the ſeveral ſtates, to whom, by this act, a juriſdiction is given, ſhall and may exerciſe all and every power, in the caſes cognizable before them, for the purpoſe of obtaining a mitigation or remiſſion of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, which may be exerciſed by the judges of the diſtrict courts, in caſes depending before them. The ſaid ſtate courts firſt cauſing reaſonable notice to be given to the perſon or perſons claiming ſuch fine, penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney who may, under warrant from the attorney of the diſtrict court, proſecute, for the United States, in ſuch court, that each may have an opportunity of ſhewing cauſe againſt the mitigation or remiſſion thereof.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intitled "An act repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame;" and the act, intitled "An act concerning the duties on the ſpirits diſtilled in the United States," ſhall extend to and be in full force, for the recovery and diſtribution of the penalties and forfeitures herein contained, and, generally, for the execution of this act, as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, reſtriction, penalty, proviſion, clauſe, matter and thing, therein contained, were inſerted in, and re-enacted by this preſent act, ſubject only to the alterations hereby made.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

RALPH IZARD, Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved—June the fifth, 1794.

G. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

VALENCIENNES, April 14.

THIS day arrived here his Imperial majeſty the emperor, and was received with the moſt unequivocal demonſtrations of loyalty and love. The whole town is to be illuminated to night, and reſounds every where with loudeſt acclamations of "long live Francis II. our dearly beloved ſovereign." To morrow if the weather permits, the emperor is to review that part of the army which is already encamped; and next Thurſday or Friday our operations will begin.

The Carmagnols are encamped between Landercy and Guiſe, between 80 and 100,000 men ſtrong. As our grand army is ſuperior to theirs not only in every military accompliſhment, but alſo (which has never been the caſe) in numbers, we entertain the moſt confident hopes, that unleſs the republicans ſhould think proper to avoid a battle, one of the compleateſt victories muſt crown the attack, which in all probability, before the end of this week will be made againſt them.

LONDON, April 19.

The accounts brought by yeſterdays mails are not deciſive reſpecting the operations of the Pruſſian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

All the troops of the other combined powers are in motion, having quitted their winter cantonments, and there can be no doubt but we ſhall ſoon receive ſome important news.

There is not the leaſt appearance of any negociation on the tapis for a peace at preſent.

There is a gentleman in town who was formerly ſecretary to Gen. Washington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th inſt. He was witneſs to the execution of Danton, and the other conſpirators, and ſays there was no kind of tumult during the ceremony. Paris is now tolerably well ſupplied with proviſions: and it appears that the fleet of veſſels which lately cauſed an alarm for the ſafety of Jerſey was only a very large fleet of coaſting veſſels, carrying proviſions for the ſupply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry ſet out on their march from Paris on the 9th inſt. to reinforce the northern army.

A Congreſs of all the Italian ſtates is opened at Milan, to concert meaſures for the common defence: all the deputies had arrived except the Neapolitan miniſter; their object is the raiſing an army of 40,000 men; Venice refuſes joining the coalition, and Parma will not grant any contribution towards the war.

The German prints ſtate, that the French army of the north had been promiſed eight millions of livres by the convention, if they reconquered the Netherlands and the country of Liege during the preſent campaign.

On the ſide of Weſt Flanders, there ſcarcely paſſes a day in which the enemy do not make excurſions, which give birth to frequent and ſevere ſkirmiſhes. It is only remarkable that the French began all the attacks, and that theſe are chiefly directed againſt the poſts which are occupied by their countrymen, the emigrants.

American Affairs.

QUEBEC, May 22.

Yeſterday the Britiſh militia of this city balloted for the detachment ordered by his excellency the governor general, to be furniſhed for immediate ſervice.—Notwithſtanding the weather was very unfavorable, all the men attended with great punctuality on the new parade at the hour appointed. Every one was anxious to ſerve, and the whole corps would moſt cheerfully have turned out volunteers.—A ballot therefore became indiſpenſibly neceſſary. The battalion was accordingly formed into a circle three deep, and the ballot was conducted in the centre with the moſt perfect regularity —At every ticket drawn for ſervice, the drawer was ſaluted with three cheers from the whole corps.

Letters received ſince our laſt confirm the accounts we then gave of the language held by our neighbours in Vermont reſpecting the attack and plunder of this province. And we think it our duty again to call the public attention to a circumſtance ſo important to the ſecurity and welfare of the inhabitants of Lower Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

So many truly great and good men, have been condemned to exile to Botany Bay, of late, by the government of England, that we may ſoon expect it to become a flouriſhing colony, and probably even the voluntary refuge of the perſecuted in that kingdom, as the United States now are an aſylum to the oppreſſed of that country. Before many years are elapſed, England in its turn, may become the receptacle for the dregs of the human race, when we may re-export ſome of the ſcum caſt on our ſhores, by a wind that blew no good to us. Already a trip to the Queen of Iſles, might be ſerviceable to citizens ſlightly affected by the venom of ariſtocracy.

Pittſburgh, June 28.

A detachment of about 50 federal recruits from Virginia, arrived here on Sunday laſt under the command of Capt. Heth. It is with pleaſure we mention, that during the whole of the march not one deſerted, which is a very ſingular circumſtance, and reflects great honor on each individual belonging to the detachment.

We hear from Fort Franklin, that the ſtate troops under the command of Capt. Denny, had marched from that place for fort Le Bœuf.

A gentleman lately at Fort Franklin was informed by the Cornplanter's nephew, that the Six Nations had lifted the tomahawk againſt us, but ſome circumſtances which had intervened prevented their ſtriking—that it was now uncertain whether they would proceed with hoſtilities, or bury the tomahawk; this was to be determined at the council at Buffaloe creek, where the Cornplanter was gone on the invitation of Capt. Brant.

June 23d, 1794.

Mr. Scull,

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taxes, other than duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported, and on the tonnage of ships and veſſels, ſhall and may be mitigated or remited by the like ways and means, and upon and under the like conditions, regulations and reſtrictions, as are contained preſcribed, authorized and directed, in and by the act, intitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain caſes therein mentioned," touching fines penalties and forfeitures incurred or accruing in relation to the caſes therein mentioned; which act, and every clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, ſhall be of like force and effect, for the mitigating or remitting of fines, penalties and forfeitures, which ſhall have been incured in reference to the ſaid other duties and taxes, as if the ſame were repeated and re-enacted, in the ſeveral and reſpective laws for laying, levying and collecting the ſaid other duties and taxes.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of the ſeveral ſtates, reſpectively, by this act, a juriſdiction is given, ſhall and may exerciſe all and every power, in the caſes cognizable before them, for the purpoſe of obtaining a mitigation or remiſſion of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, which may be exerciſed by the judges of the diſtrict courts, in caſes depending before them. The ſaid ſtate courts firſt giving reaſonable notice to the proper officer or perſons claiming ſuch fine, penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney who may, under warrant from the attorney of the diſtrict court, proſecute, for the United States, in ſuch court, that each may have an opportunity of ſhewing cauſe againſt the mitigation or remiſſion thereof.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intitled "An act repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame;" and the act, intitled "An act concerning the duties on the ſpirits diſtilled in the United States," ſhall extend to and be in full force, for the recovery and diſtribution of the penalties and forfeitures herein contained, and, generally, for the execution of this act, as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, reſtriction, penalty, proviſion, clauſe, matter and thing, therein contained, were inſerted in, and re-enacted by this preſent act, ſubject only to the alterations hereby made.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

RALPH IZARD, Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved—June the fifth, 1794.

C. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

VALENCIENNES, April 14.

THIS day arrived here his Imperial majeſty the emperor, and was received with the moſt unequivocal demonſtrations of loyalty and love. The whole town is to be illuminated to night, and reſounds every where with loudeſt acclamations of "long live Francis II. our dearly beloved ſovereign." To morrow if the weather permits, the emperor is to review that part of the army which is already encamped; and next Thurſday or Friday our operations will begin.

The Carmagnols are encamped between Landercy and Guiſe, between 80 and 100,000 men ſtrong. As our grand army is ſuperior to theirs not only in every military accompliſhment, but alſo (which has never been the caſe) in numbers, we entertain the moſt confident hopes, that unleſs the republicans ſhould think proper to avoid a battle, one of the completeſt victories muſt crown the attack, which in all probability, before the end of this week will be made againſt them.

LONDON, April 19.

The accounts brought by yeſterdays mails are not deciſive reſpecting the operations of the Pruſſian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

All the troops of the other combined powers are in motion, having quitted their winter cantonments, and there can be no doubt but we ſhall ſoon receive ſome important news.

There is not the leaſt appearance of any negociation on the tapis for a peace at preſent.

There is a gentleman in town who was formerly ſecretary to Gen. Washington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th inſt. He was witneſs to the execution of Danton, and the other conſpirators, and ſays there was no kind of tumult during the ceremony. Paris is now tolerably well ſupplied with proviſions: and it appears that the fleet of veſſels which lately cauſed an alarm for the ſafety of Jerſey was only a very large fleet of coaſting veſſels, carrying proviſions for the ſupply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry ſet out on their march from Paris on the 9th inſt. to reinforce the northern army.

A Congreſs of all the Italian ſtates is opened at Milan, to concert meaſures for the common defence: all the deputies had arrived except the Neapolitan miniſter; their object is the raiſing an army of 40,000 men; Venice refuſes joining the coalition, and Parma will not grant any contribution towards the war.

The German prints ſtate, that the French army of the north had been promiſed eight millions of livres by the convention, if they reconquered the Netherlands—and the country of Liege during the preſent campaign.

On the ſide of Weſt Flanders, there ſcarcely paſſes a day in which the enemy do not make excurſions, which give birth to frequent and ſevere ſkirmiſhes. It is only remarkable that the French began all the attacks, and that theſe are chiefly directed againſt the poſts which are occupied by their countrymen, the emigrants.

American Affairs.

QUEBEC, May 22.

Yeſterday the Britiſh militia of this city balloted for the detachment ordered by his excellency the governor general, to be furniſhed for immediate ſervice.—Notwithſtanding the weather was very unfavorable, all the men attended with great punctuality on the new parade at the hour appointed. Every one was anxious to ſerve, and the whole corps would moſt cheerfully have turned out volunteers.—A ballot therefore became indiſpenſibly neceſſary. The battalion was accordingly formed into a circle three deep, and the ballot was conducted in the centre with the moſt perfect regularity—At every ticket drawn for ſervice, the drawer was ſaluted with three cheers from the whole corps.

Letters received ſince our laſt confirm the accounts we then gave of the language held by our neighbours in Vermont reſpecting the attack and plunder of this province. And we think it our duty again to call the public attention to a circumſtance ſo important to the ſecurity and welfare of the inhabitants of Lower Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

So many truly great and good men, have been condemned to exile to Botany Bay, of late, by the government of England, that we may ſoon expect it to become a flouriſhing colony, and probably even the voluntary refuge of the perſecuted in that kingdom, as the United States now are an aſylum to the oppreſſed of that country. Before many years are elapſed, England in its turn, may become the receptacle for the dregs of the human race, when we may re-export ſome of the ſcum caſt on our ſhores, by a wind that blew no good to us. Already a trip to the Queen of Iſles, might be ſerviceable to citizens ſlightly affected by the venom of ariſtocracy.

Pittſburgh, June 28.

A detachment of about 50 federal recruits from Virginia, arrived here on Sunday laſt under the command of Capt. Heth. It is with pleaſure we mention, that during the whole of the march not one deſerted, which is a very ſingular circumſtance, and reflects great honor on each individual belonging to the detachment.

We hear from Fort Franklin, that the ſtate troops under the command of Capt. Denny, had marched from that place for fort Le Bœuf.

A gentleman lately at Fort Franklin was informed by the Cornplanter's nephew, that the Six Nations had lifted the tomahawk againſt us, but ſome circumſtances which had intervened prevented their ſtriking—that it was now uncertain whether they would proceed with hoſtilities, or bury the tomahawk; this was to be determined at the council at Buffaloe creek, where the Cornplanter was gone on the invitation of Capt. Brant.

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law, or oppose it, and so far as his knowledge of the matter, the report is groundless, as he, the deponent applied to the said Monroe for a room in his house for an office, about the latter end of May last, and was absolutely refused; but from the assurances he had from several persons in Canonsburgh about that time, and previous thereto, he had a confidence that there would not be an opposition to the law in that town by the citizens thereof.

Question by Andrew Monroe.—Did John M'Gill at any time apply to you for the excise office for Washington county? I suspect him and his associates to be the persons who have lately attempted to injure my character and business?

Answer by Robert Johnson—Yes he did.

Question.—About what time did he apply to you?

Answer—Sometime about the latter end of January or first of February last.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny, this 26th day of June, 1764.

ADAMSON TANNEHILL.

Borough of Pittsburgh, June 28, 1794.

Public Notice is hereby given by the Burgesses, &c. to the freeholders and housekeepers of the Borough, to meet at the Court House THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock—It is requested that they will be punctual in their attendance, as the placing, or fixing of the Market House will be taken into view.

By Order,
JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, see Supplement.*

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Whereas some ill-disposed persons, out of a malicious design to hurt my character, has propagated a report that I have been indirectly concerned in the excise, for some time past, and that I advised a certain John Lyon, of Canonsburgh, to accept the office, who was only to introduce the business, and then the commission to fall into my hands—I therefore call upon any person or persons, to prove such assertions, for I solemnly declare to the world, that they are entirely false.

JOHN M'GILL.

Canonsburgh, June 20, 1794.

N. B. The subscriber understanding that a publication will appear against him this week, requests the public to suspend their opinion until he has an opportunity of justifying himself.

Fair warning for the last Time,

TO those who are delinquent in paying for the Pittsburgh Gazette and postage, on my route, that if they do not meet me on the road for settlement within four weeks from this date, and pay whatever may be due from them respectively, that I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs, without respect to persons.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

June 27, 1794.

N. B. I shall attend on Mondays on my usual route from home to Union town, on Tuesdays from thence to Brownsville, and from thence to Cheat river; on Wednesdays from thence to Morgan town, and return to Muddy creek, and on Thursdays from thence home again; and on the second and fourth Saturdays in July, on the road from Cornell's tavern to Elizabeth town, and every Friday afternoon at home.

Whereas I Joseph Gale, a free black man, gave a bond for thirty pounds bearing date the 27th day of June, 1793, and payable on the first day of July ensuing to Jesse Spry for the freedom of my wife, who was then said to be a slave by the said Jesse Spry, but since that time I have found out that she was a free woman, and has been since actually liberated, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law, inasmuch as it was obtained by fraud.

JOSEPH GALE.

June 3, 1794.

Whereas a certain Neil Gillespie, of Washington county and state of Pennsylvania, near Brownsville, unlawfully detained me, the under named subscriber, in bondage many years, and through his deception, actuated by the insinuations of others, sold me my own time, wherein he had no right, which has since been made manifest, for which he the said Gillespie obtained sundry notes of hand from me, payable at different periods, these are therefore to forwarn all persons whatsoever, not to take an assignment on any or either of said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

HARRY PETERS.

June 12, 1794.

Forty Dollars Rewad.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Franklin county, near to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst. a quarter blooded mulatto fellow, named SAM, but will probably call himself Samuel Thomas.—He has not much of the appearance of a mulatto, either in features or colour, being whiter than many who are called white men. He is a stout made fellow, about 21 years old, and 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has strait brown hair, to which he often adds a false queue. He has grey eyes, and generally looks sour and surly, which does not proceed from hypocrisy, but is a real index of his temper. He has a pretty large black or brown mole on his neck, which is usually covered with the collar of his shirt. He took with him a new homespun drab-coloured coat and waistcoat, once shorn and pressed; the coat had large metal buttons of a mixed yellowish hue, and the waistcoat had small plain white metal buttons; a pair of beaver fustian overalls, a cotton pattern jacket, with a flowered border, a pair of new coarse shoes, with pretty large smoaked buckles, a new wool hat with blue lining, one or more fine shirts, a pair or two of woven thread stockings, and a home made tow cloth shirt and trowsers. Said fellow will no doubt pretend to be a freeman, and deny that he is a mulatto, but he is, by birth, a slave for life, recorded in due time, although his former master, Mr. Isaac Snowden, of Philadelphia and I, agreed, that if he would serve me faithfully and honestly until he would be 28 years of age, he should be a free man, which he has now forfeited.—Whoever takes up the above described mulatto, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN CRAIGHEAD.

Rocky Spring, Franklin county, June 12, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone House* in Second street, (where Col. Presley Nevill resides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general assortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, second, and common broadcloths, cassimers, fine & coarse coatings, elastic stripes, blankets, flannels and coarse woollens, vest patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, silk and common shawls, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worsted, cotton and thread hose, worsted and silk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and shammy gloves, cambletts, wildboar, callimancoes, joans spinning, moreen, durants, and shallcons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7 8 and yard wide Irish linen, scots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, fustians, sattinets, florentine, striped nankeens, black cottonade, Marseilles quilting, worsted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muslin and muslin handkerchiefs and cravats, silk, gauze and Paris nets, satin, taffety, mode and persian, umbreilas, ribbons, taste and silk, cotton and worsted bindings, &c. mens and womens beaver, castor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and stuff shoes, bootees, with best cordivan and draw boot legs, ben soals, vamps, &c. best Philadelphia kip, calf skin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin strings, window glass, putty and paints, British china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's snuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and school bibles, spelling books, primmers, dictionaries, English and Dutch Almanacs, with an assortment of religious, historical and novel books and stationary, a general assortment of ironmongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the best patterns, steel plate hand and mill saws, Dutch and English scythes, cutting knives, spades, and shovels, coffee mills, brass and iron candlesticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and shoemakers tools, Turkey stones, iron, brass and stock locks, powder flasks, brass and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tupee tongs, horse fleams, scales and dividers, gold scales, temple spectacles, table and tea spoons of a superior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, steelyards, shovels and tongs, frying pans, vises, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned snuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, cast iron pestles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, smoothing irons, window weights and Franklin stoves, an assorment of saddlery with double reign'd plated and common snaffle bridles, &c. best American and German gun powder, bar lead and shot, Carolina, New-Orleans, and Spanish flota indigo, cotton, clover seed, Muscovado and loaf sugar, best souchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice stick, salt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimstone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica spirits, lime juice, and some excellent claret and port wines, &c. best pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, assafœtida, nitre, creamor tartar, flour of brimstone, glauber salts, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Stoughton's elixir, essence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderson's pills, essence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce—and he requests those indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1794.

ON Saturday morning next, the 5 of July, a MAIL BOAT for Limestone and Fort Washington, will start from this place, and continue weekly after that time; touching at Whelen, Marietta, and Galliopolis, on their descending and ascending the river. A Mail by the route of Canonsburgh, Washington, and West-Liberty, to Whelen, will leave the Post Office at this place the third week after the starting of the first Boat.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1794.

WHEREAS it is provided by a late law of Congress, that where an Office of inspection cannot be opened in any county, entries may be made in any Office in the Survey, or in any of the divisions; and whereas offices cannot be kept open in some counties, particularly Washington, in this survey—this is therefore to inform all distillers, that the offices in Allegheny county are open at the usual places.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector of the Revenue.

June 27, 1794.

Last Notice to all persons indebted to the subscriber, that if they do not make payment before the first day of September next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1794.

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BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

NEW YORK, June 18.

BY AUTHORITY.

By GEORGE CLINTON, Governor of the state of New-York, &c. &c.

All ships and vessels of war, belonging to foreign nations, other than such as are employed in commerce, coming into this harbor, are forbid approaching the city, nearer than one mile southward of the southernmost point of Governor's Island: And all ships and other vessels, of the description first mentioned, now in this port, are with all convenient speed to remove to a situation conformable to the above.

Given at the city of New-York, this 12th day of June, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the said State, 1794.

GEORGE CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

That eminent Divine and distinguished Philosopher, Doctor Priestley, arrived in the metropolis last evening, from New-York.

The President of the United States left Town yesterday on a Visit to Mount Vernon.

At a numerous meeting of respectable inhabitants of the state of Kentucky, at the State-House in Lexington, on Thursday the 13th of May, 1794.

They proceeded to take under consideration, their right to the navigation of the river Mississippi; and being impressed with the importance of the subject, declined coming to any resolutions thereon until the sense of the people was more generally known: Whereupon a committee was appointed to give public notice to the good people of Kentucky, that a general meeting will be held in the State-House in Lexington, on Saturday the 24th inst. to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, for that purpose: We therefore request the good people of Kentucky in general to attend said meeting, in order to have this important subject fully investigated.

Robert Breckenridge,)
George Nicholas,) Members of
Robert Johnson,) com.

law, or oppose it, and so far as his knowledge of the matter, the report is groundless, as he, the deponent applied to the said Monroe for a room in his house for an office, about the latter end of May last, and was absolutely refused; but from the assurances he had from several persons in Canonsburgh about that time, and previous thereto, he had a confidence that there would not be an opposition to the law in that town by the citizens thereof.

Question by Andrew Monroe.—Did John Gill at any time apply to you for the excise office for Washington county? I suspect him and his associates to be the persons who have lately endeavoured to injure my character and business?

Answer by Robert Johnson—Yes he did.

Question.—About what time did he apply to you?

Answer—Sometime about the latter end of January or first of February last.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny, this 26th day of June, 1764.

ADAMSON TANNEHILL.

Borough of Pittsburgh, June 28, 1794.

Public Notice is hereby given by the Burgesses, &c. to the freeholders and housekeepers of the Borough, to meet at the Court House THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock—It is requested that they will be punctual in their attendance, as the placing, or fixing of the Market House will be taken into view.

By Order,
JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, see Supplement.*

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Whereas some ill-disposed persons, out of a malicious design to hurt my character, has propagated a report that I have been indirectly concerned in the excise, for some time past, and that I advised a certain John Lyon, of Canonsburgh, to accept the office, who was only to introduce the business, and then the commission to fall into my hands—I therefore call upon any person or persons, to prove such assertions, for I solemnly declare to the world, that they are entirely false.

JOHN M'GILL.

Canonsburgh, June 20, 1794.

N. B. The subscriber understanding that a publication will appear against him this week, requests the public to suspend their opinion until he has an opportunity of justifying himself.

Fair warning for the last Time,

TO those who are delinquent in paying for the Pittsburgh Gazette and postage, on my route, that if they do not meet me on the road for settlement within four weeks from this date, and pay whatever may be due from them respectively, that I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs; without respect to persons.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

June 27, 1794.

N. B. I shall attend on Mondays on my usual route from home to Union town, on Tuesdays from thence to Brownsville, and from thence to Cheat river; on Wednesdays from thence to Morgan town, and return to Muddy creek, and on Thursdays from thence home again; and on the second and fourth Saturdays in July, on the road from Cornell's tavern to Elizabeth town, and every Friday afternoon at home.

Whereas I Joseph Gale, a free black man, gave a bond for thirty pounds bearing date the 27th day of June, 1793, and payable on the first day of July ensuing to Jesse Spry for the freedom of my wife, who was then said to be a slave by the said Jesse Spry, but since that time I have found out that she was a free woman, and has been since actually liberated, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law, inasmuch as it was obtained by fraud.

JOSEPH GALE.

June 3, 1794.

Whereas a certain Neil Gillespie, of Washington county and state of Pennsylvania, near Brownsville, unlawfully detained me, the under named subscriber, in bondage many years, and through his deception, actuated by the insinuations of others, sold me my own time, wherein he had no right, which has since been made manifest, for which he the said Gillespie obtained sundry notes of hand from me, payable at different periods, these are therefore to forwarn all persons whatsoever, not to take an assignment on any or either of said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

HARRY PETERS.

June 12, 1794.

Forty Dollars Rewad.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Franklin county, near to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst. a quarter blooded mulatto fellow, named SAM, but will probably call himself Samuel Thomas.—He has not much of the appearance of a mulatto, either in features or colour, being whiter than many who are called white men. He is a stout made fellow, about 21 years old, and 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has strait brown hair, to which he often adds a false queue. He has grey eyes, and generally looks sour and surly, which does not proceed from hypocrisy, but is a real index of his temper. He has a pretty large black or brown mole on his neck, which is usually covered with the collar of his shirt. He took with him a new homespun drab-coloured coat and waistcoat, once shorn and pressed; the coat had large metal buttons of a mixed yellowish hue, and the waistcoat had small plain white metal buttons; a pair of beaver fustian overalls, a cotton pattern jacket, with a flowered border, a pair of new coarse shoes, with pretty large smoaked buckles, a new wool hat with blue lining, one or more fine shirts, a pair or two of woven thread stockings, and a home made tow cloth shirt and trowsers. Said fellow will no doubt pretend to be a freeman, and deny that he is a mulatto, but he is, by birth, a slave for life, recorded in due time, although his former master, Mr. Isaac Snowden, of Philadelphia and I, agreed, that if he would serve me faithfully and honestly until he would be 28 years of age, he should be a free man, which he has now forfeited.—Whoever takes up the above described mulatto, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN CRAIGHEAD.

Rocky Spring, Franklin county, June 12, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone House* in Second street, (where Col. Presley Nevill resides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general assortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, second, and common broadcloths, cassimers, fine & coarse coatings, elastic stripes, blankets, flannels and coarse woollens, vest patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, silk and common shawls, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worsted, cotton and thread hose, worsted and silk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and shammy gloves, camblets, wildboar, callimancoes, joans spinning, moreen, durants, and shallcons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linen, scots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, fustians, sattinets, florentine, striped nankeens, black cottonade, Marseilles quilting, worsted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muslin and muslin handkerchiefs and cravats, silk, gauze and Paris nets, satin, taffety, mode and persian, umbrellas, ribbons, taste and silk, cotton and worsted bindings, &c. mens and womens beaver, castor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and stuff shoes, bootees, with heft cordivan and draw boot legs, ben soals, vamps, &c. best Philadelphia kip, calf skin & ben leather, harters trimmings, a few good violins and violin strings, window glass, putty and paints, British china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's snuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and school bibles, spelling books, primmers, dictionaries, English and Dutch Almanacs, with an assortment of religious, historical and novel books and stationary, a general assortment of ironmongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the best patterns, steel plate hand and mill saws, Dutch and English scythes, cutting knives, spades, and shovels, coffee mills, brass and iron candlesticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and shoemakers tools, Turkey stones, iron, brass and stock locks, powder flasks, brass and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tuper tongs, horse fleams, scales and dividers, gold scales, temple spectacles, table and tea spoons of a superior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, steelyards, shovels and tongs, frying pans, vises, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned snuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, cast iron pestles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, smoothing irons, window weights and Franklin stoves, an assorment of saddlery with double reign'd plated and common snaffle bridles, &c. best American and German gun powder, bar lead and shot, Carolina, New-Orleans, and Spanish flota indigo, cotton, clover seed, Muscovado and loaf sugar, best souchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice stick, salt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimstone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica spirits, lime juice, and some excellent claret and port wines, &c. best pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, assafœtida, nitre, creamor tartar, flour of brimstone, glauber salts, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Stoughton's elixir, essence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderson's pills, essence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce—and he requests those indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1794.

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Pittsburgh, June 28, 1794.

WHEREAS it is provided by a late law of Congress, that where an Office of inspection cannot be opened in any county, entries may be made in any Office in the Survey, or in any of the divisions; and whereas offices cannot be kept open in some counties, particularly Washington, in this survey—this is therefore to inform all distillers, that the offices in Allegheny county are open at the usual places.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector of the Revenue.

June 27, 1794.

Last Notice to all persons indebted to the subscriber, that if they do not make payment before the first day of September next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1794.

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BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, June 18.

BY AUTHORITY.

By GEORGE CLINTON, Governor of the state of New-York, &c. &c.

All ships and vessels of war, belonging to foreign nations, other than such as are employed in commerce, coming into this harbor, are forbid approaching the city, nearer than one mile southward of the southernmost point of Governor's Island: And all ships and other vessels, of the description first mentioned, now in this port, are with all convenient speed to remove to a situation conformable to the above.

Given at the city of New-York, this 12th day of June, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the said State, 1794.

GEORGE CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

That eminent Divine and distinguished Philosopher, Doctor Priestley, arrived in the metropolis last evening, from New-York.

The President of the United States left Town yesterday on a Visit to Mount Vernon.

At a numerous meeting of respectable inhabitants of the state of Kentucky, at the State-House in Lexington, on Thursday the 13th of May, 1794.

They proceeded to take under consideration, their right to the navigation of the river Mississippi; and being impressed with the importance of the subject, declined coming to any resolutions thereon until the sense of the people was more generally known: Whereupon a committee was appointed to give public notice to the good people of Kentucky, that a general meeting will be held in the State-House in Lexington, on Saturday the 24th inst. to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, for that purpose: We therefore request the good people of Kentucky in general to attend said meeting, in order to have this important subject fully investigated.

Robert Breckenridge,)
George Nicholas,) Members of
Robert Johnson,) com.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber about the 10th of laſt month, a lengthy bodied black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, the mane hanging to the off ſide, and ſomewhat curly, the tail not lengthy, and reſembling the mane, a natural pacer, and about 15 years old; whether branded or not the owner is doubtful, but is rather of opinion ſhe is. Any perſon who will take up ſaid Mare and deliver her to the owner, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges, or if ſtolen Five Pounds Reward and reaſonable charges, on conviction of the thief.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN.

Union Town, June 3, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Store of ASHTON & DENNY, are deſired to call on ANTHONY BEELEN, the corner of Market & Third ſtreets, and ſettle off their reſpective accounts.

Pittſburgh, June 11, 1794.

WHEREAS Mary, my wife, has behaved in a very improper manner, and has done all ſhe can to injure my character, I therefore forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS PEAIRSE.

Ohio county, May 1, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpoſe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may reſt—the hungry feed, and thoſe who thirſt may quaff of the beſt.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittſburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending a certain *Patrick Lynch* and *John Wilſon*, who eſcaped from my guard on the route to Pittſburgh, on the 20th inſt. about three miles from Union town. They are both native Iriſhmen. Lynch is about five feet ſeven inches high, about thirty years of age, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, long black hair, had on a blue ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a pale blue feather pluſh veſt, corduroy breeches, grey woollen ſtockings, common ſhoes, and a high crowned caſtor hat. Wilſon is about ſix feet high, ſtoop ſhouldered, had on a greeniſh ribbed long coat, public linen overalls, common ſhoes, and high crowned caſtor hat, dark complexion, long black hair; they were hand-cuffed together, and iron collars and chains round their necks; they are both noted villains. Lynch will make for Philadelphia.—Whoever ſecures ſaid priſoners, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enſign
3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

N. B. The different printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roſtrozier township Weſtmoreland county, a ſmall bay Mare, thirteen hands and an half high, branded* M. I. *a natural pacer, has never been docked, and was ſhod before. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.*

June 3. *ABNER REEVES, ſen.*

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for a certain *William Brown*, who deſerted and eſcaped over the picquets at Fort Fayette, on the 26th inſt. He is an Iriſhman, about five feet ten inches high, ſhort black hair, thin viſage, large noſe, had on a uniform coat, old ſhirt, and old linen trowſers, old wool hat, likewiſe took his blanket with him. It is expected he took the old Pennſylvania road, and will make for Fort Littleton, as he was inliſted at that place. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter and confines him in any jail, or delivers him to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enſign
3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave two notes to Malcom Campbell, both for the ſum of Eight Pounds Ten Shillings, one in money, and the other in grain, payable againſt the firſt of Auguſt next. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until our contract is fulfilled, or I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM M'CLARAN.

May 10, 1792.

THE preſent month being the time agreably to law for entering of Stills, *Notice is hereby given*, that OFFICES OF INSPECTION are opened for that purpoſe, at the following places within the fourth Survey, (Diſtrict of Pennſylvania) viz. in Bedford county, in the houſe of Captain John Webſter, on Stoney creek—in Weſtmoreland county, in the houſe of Mr. Philip Ragan—in Waſhington county in the houſe of Mr. John Lynn, in Canonſburgh—in Fayette county, in the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Wells at Stewart's Croſſings, and in Allegheny county, in my houſe on Charties creek, and on every Friday, at the Brick Redoubt in Pittſburgh.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

May 31, 1794.

THE *ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he makes and ſells BOOTS and SHOES, at the following prices for Caſh, viz.*

	£.		
Beſt Boots of Philadelphia legs,	2	15	0
Common ditto	2	10	0
Neats leather ditto	2	5	0
Mens beſt Shoes bound		14	6
Ditto plain		13	6
Neats beſt quality		12	6
Womens ditto lined and bound		12	6
Common ditto		11	3

Chilarens ſhoes in proportion, and all kinds of mending.

Gentlemen may be ſupplied with boots at two days notice, and ſhoes in one day.

The ſtricteſt attention paid to all directions, and work of the beſt quality furniſhed by the public's humble ſervant,

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittſburgh, May 28, 1794.

N. B. He is ſupplied with a quantity of the beſt Philadelphia boot legs and ſoal leather, and has a ſet of workmen of experience in the ſeveral branches from that city.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS juſt received and opened a neat and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE* and *QUEENS-WARE*, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

He requeſts thoſe indebted to him to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into proper hands for recovery.

Pittſburgh, May 21, 1794.

FOUND *in the river Ohio ſome days ago, one barrel of Tar, oppoſite to ſubſcriber's landing north weſt of the Ohio, two miles below Holliday's Cove The owner is deſired to apply to John. Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom, prove property, pay charges, and take it away otherwiſe it will be ſold in three weeks from this date.* PHILIP CAPPLE.

May 27, 1794.

JOHN IRWIN

HAS juſt received, and is now opening at his Store, a neat and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, May 22, 1794.

NOTICE.

FROM the long indulgence I have given thoſe who are indebted to me, I find no other reſult than a total neglect of their payments. Therefore, I am determined to ſue every perſon who is found delinquent after the 25th day of June next.

ISAAC GREGG.

Pittſburgh, May 21, 1794

William Dunning,

SCYTHE & SICKLE MAKER.

INFORMS *the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle Making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where a quantity of the above articles may be had at the ſhorteſt notice—likewiſe Scythes and Sickles repaired.—Blackſmith work done in its various branches, Mill Irons made and turned in the neateſt manner.*

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to inſtructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March laſt,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unleſs the purchaſer or purchaſers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do reſpectively make his or their ſecond payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will ſeverally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Robert Steele obtained ſundry notes of hand payable at different periods from me, for which he ſold me a tract of land in Allegheny County, and bound himſelf under a panalty in writing to make me a title thereto at a ſtated period, but hath ſince eloped from this Country, whereby I am not likely to be put in poſſeſſion of ſaid title and land. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignments on ſaid notes as I do not intend to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM GAULT.

Waſhington County, May 21, 1794.

**** The Troop of Light Dragoons of the firſt brigade of Waſhington County Militia, are requeſted to rendezvous at the Town of Waſhington, on the morning of the fourth of July next, at 10 o'clock.*

JOHN CLARK, Lieut.

Waſhington, June 13, 1794.

**** The Allegheny Troop of [illegible] will meet on the fourth of July inſt. between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, at the houſe of John Reed, in [illegible]*

E. DENNY, Captain.

June 3, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the ſum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the firſt of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on ſaid note for one pound five ſhillings.

Nathaniel Iriſh & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick Houſe in Liberty ſtreet, Pittſburgh, where they have for ſale a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE on the moſt reaſonable terms. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to come and diſcharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent diſagreeable conſequences.

May 12, 1794.

Juſt opening and for Sale, by

Charpantier, Hulin & Simond

At their Wholeſale and Retail Store, in the Brick Houſe lately occupied by Mr. T. Greer, in Fourth ſtreet.

BROAD Cloths of various colours
Caſſimers do. do.
Calicoes, Shawls,
Silk handkerchiefs
Muſlin ditto.
Thickſetts, Velvets,
Wool and Cotton ſtockings
Jacket patterns
Muſlins, Iriſh Linen,
Fans, Hair Powder,
A general aſſortment of Hardware,
Jamaica Spirits, Liſbon Wine, old French Brandy, by the quarter caſk or gallon,

And many other articles too numerous to inſert in this advertiſement.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

A Latin School.

THE ſubſcribers reſpectfully inform the public, that a ſchool is opened by them in Franklin township, Fayette county, where they teach the Engliſh language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Menſuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as likewiſe Geography, and Civil Hiſtory, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, waſhing, &c. may be had at reputable houſes in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The ſchool is under good regulations, and thoſe inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of thoſe committed to their care,

by the public's humble ſervants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

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STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber about the 10th of laſt month, a lengthy bodied black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, the mane hanging to the off ſide, and ſomewhat curly, the tail not lengthy, and reſembling the mane, a natural pacer, and about 15 years old; whether branded or not the owner is doubtful, but is rather of opinion ſhe is. Any perſon who will take up ſaid Mare and deliver her to the owner, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges, or if ſtolen Five Pounds Reward and reaſonable charges, on conviction of the thief.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN.

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THE ſubſcriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpoſe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may reſt—the hungry feed, and thoſe who thirſt may quaff of the beſt.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittſburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending a certain *Patrick Lynch* and *John Wilſon*, who eſcaped from my guard on the route to Pittſburgh, on the 20th inſt. about three miles from Union town. They are both native Iriſhmen. Lynch is about five feet ſeven inches high, about thirty years of age, dark complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, long black hair, had on a blue ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a pale blue feather pluſh veſt, corduroy breeches, grey woollen ſtockings, common ſhoes, and a high crowned caſtor hat. Wilſon is about ſix feet high, ſtoop ſhouldered, had on a greeniſh ribbed long coat, public linen overalls, common ſhoes, and high crowned caſtor hat, dark complexion, long black hair; they were hand-cuffed together, and iron collars and chains round their necks; they are both noted villains. Lynch will make for Philadelphia.—Whoever ſecures ſaid priſoners, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enſign
3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

N. B. The different printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.

CAME *to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roſtraver townſhip Weſtmoreland county, a ſmall bay Mare, thirteen hands and an half high, branded* M. L. *a natural pacer, has never been docked, and was ſhod before. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.*

June 3. *ABNER REEVES, ſen.*

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for a certain *William Brown*, who deſerted and eſcaped over the picquets at Fort Fayette, on the 20th inſt. He is an Iriſhman, about five feet ten inches high, ſhort black hair, thin viſage, large noſe, had on a uniform coat, old ſhirt, and old linen trowſers, old wool hat, likewiſe took his blanket with him. It is expected he took the old Pennſylvania road, and will make for Fort Littleton, as he was inliſted at that place. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter and confines him in any jail, or delivers him to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enſign
3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave two notes to Malcom Campbell, both for the ſum of Eight Pounds Ten Shillings, one in money, and the other in grain, payable againſt the firſt of Auguſt next. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until our contract is fulfilled, or I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM M'CLARAN.

May 10, 1792.

THE preſent month being the time agreably to law for entering of Stills, *Notice is hereby given*, that OFFICES OF INSPECTION are opened for that purpoſe, at the following places within the fourth Survey, (Diſtrict of Pennſylvania) viz. in Bedford county, in the houſe of Captain John Webſter, on Stoney creek—in Weſtmoreland county, in the houſe of Mr. Philip Ragan—in Waſhington county in the houſe of Mr. John Lynn, in Canonſburgh—in Fayette county, in the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Wells at Stewart's Croſſings, and in Allegheny county, in my houſe on Charties creek, and on every Friday, at the Brick Redoubt in Pittſburgh.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of
May 31, 1794. the Revenue.

THE *ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he makes and ſells BOOTS and SHOES, at the following prices for Caſh, viz.*

	£.
Beſt Boots of Philadelphia legs,	2 15 0
Common ditto	2 10 0
Neats leather ditto	2 5 0
Mens beſt Shoes bound	1 4 6
Ditto plain	1 3 6
Neats beſt quality	1 2 6
Womens ditto lined and bound	1 2 6
Common ditto	1 1 3

Chilarens ſhoes in proportion, and all kinds of mending.

Gentlemen may be ſupplied with boots at two days notice, and ſhoes in one day.

The ſtricteſt attention paid to all directions, and work of the beſt quality furniſhed by the public's humble ſervant,

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittſburgh, May 28, 1794.

N. B. He is ſupplied with a quantity of the beſt Philadelphia boot legs and ſoal leather, and has a ſet of workmen of experience in the ſeveral branches from that city.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS juſt received and opened a neat and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,* and *QUEENS-WARE*, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

He requeſts thoſe indebted to him to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into proper hands for recovery.

Pittſburgh, May 21, 1794.

FOUND *in the river Ohio ſome days ago, one barrel of Tar, oppoſite to ſubſcriber's landing north weſt of the Ohio, two miles below Holliday's Cove The owner is deſired to apply to John. Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom, prove property, pay charges, and take it away otherwiſe it will be ſold in three weeks from this date.* PHILIP CAPPLE.

May 27, 1794.

JOHN IRWIN

HAS juſt received, and is now opening at his Store, a neat and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

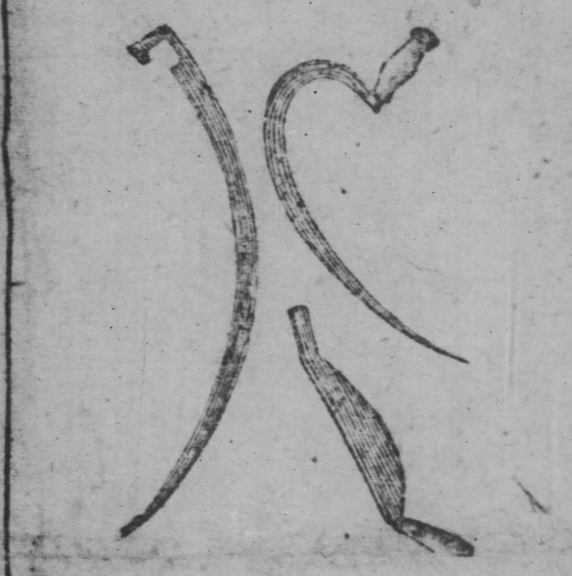
Pittſburgh, May 22, 1794.

NOTICE.

FROM the long indulgence I have given thoſe who are indebted to me, I find no other reſult than a total neglect of their payments. Therefore, I am determined to ſue every perſon who is found delinquent after the 25th day of June next.

ISAAC GREGG.

Pittſburgh, May 21, 1794



William Dunning,

SCYTHE & SICKLE MAKER.

INFORMS *the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle Making at his ſhop in Pittſburgh, fronting the Diamond, where a quantity of the above articles may be had at the ſhorteſt notice—likewiſe Scythes and Sickles repaired.—Blackſmith work done in its various branches, Mill Irons made and turned in the neateſt manner.*

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to inſtructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March laſt,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unleſs the purchaſer or purchaſers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do reſpectively make his or their ſecond payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will ſeverally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Robert Steele obtained ſundry notes of hand payable at different periods from me, for which he ſold me a tract of land in Allegheny County, and bound himſelf under a panalty in writing to make me a title thereto at a ſtated period, but hath ſince eloped from this Country, whereby I am not likely to be put in poſſeſſion of ſaid title and land. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignments on ſaid notes as I do not intend to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM GAULT.

Waſhington County, May 21, 1794.

*** *The Troop of Light Dragoons of the firſt brigade of Waſhington County Militia, are requeſted to rendezvous at the Town of Waſhington, on the morning of the fourth of July next, at 10 o'clock.*

JOHN CLARK, Lieut.

Waſhington, June 13, 1794.

*** *The Allegheny Troop of [illegible] will meet on the fourth of July next, between [illegible] and twelve o'clock, at the houſe of John Reed, in [illegible]*

E. DENNY.

June 3, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the ſum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the firſt of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on ſaid note for one pound five ſhillings.

Nathaniel Iriſh & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick Houſe in Liberty ſtreet, Pittſburgh, where they have for ſale a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE on the moſt reaſonable terms. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to come and diſcharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent diſagreeable conſequences.

May 12, 1794.

Juſt opening and for Sale, by

Charpantier, Hulin & Simond

At their Wholeſale and Retail Store, in the Brick Houſe lately occupied by Mr. T. Greer, in Fourth ſtreet.

BROAD Cloths of various colours
Caſſimers do. do.
Calicoes, Shawls,
Silk handkerchiefs
Muſlin ditto.
Thickſetts, Velvets,
Wool and Cotton ſtockings
Jacket patterns
Muſlins, Iriſh Linen,
Fans, Hair Powder,
A general aſſortment of Hardware,
Jamaica Spirits, Liſbon Wine, old French Brandy, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
And many other articles too numerous to inſert in this advertiſement.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

A Latin School.

THE ſubſcribers reſpectfully inform the public, that a ſchool is opened by them in Franklin townſhip, Fayette county, where they teach the Engliſh language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Menſuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as likewiſe Geography, and Civil Hiſtory, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, waſhing, &c. may be had at reputable houſes in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The ſchool is under good regulations, and thoſe inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of thoſe committed to their care, by the public's humble ſervants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

By order of the society,

JAMES MARSHEL, President.

WM. M'CLUNEY, Secretary.

A Market House

IS placed at the Diamond: all right, because the people in that neighbourhood wished it. Another is prayed, and is proposed to be put at the bank on Market street. Right, if the people wish it. Why not go to the Diamond? Why not come to the bank? The last question answers the first.—Every man has an equal right to convenience. But the Diamond was intended for the market house; for horses and waggons to stand there also? These do not both do well together.

But shall two market houses be built and supported at public expence? No: neither; because one man's convenience, *according to his situation*, is more than another's; and a tax according to property is not equal, whereas a subscription according to convenience is.

But a market house built upon pillars though leaving 40 feet for Water street, is on public ground, and as a nuisance the supervisors may abate it. What? when the Corporation have made a law that it shall be there.

Is not the Diamond public ground? What but the Corporation could put a market house there legally? The Diamond was laid out for a market house. Are we bound to make use of it? or rather, can the Corporation have it no where else? When George Woods laid it out it is well known that he thought of a COURT-HOUSE only; but had he thought of a market house, would that oblige the people always to make use of it. This would be predestination in some sort. These principles considered will lead to the following law which I propose, viz.

That a second market house may be built on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the end of market street, leaving 40 feet for the width of Water street; this market house, as well as that in the Diamond to be built and supported at the expence of those who may think proper to contribute, and not at that of the Corporation; and that in the mean time, until such market house shall be built, the old market house which stands on a part of James O'Hara's lot, be continued under the superintendance of the clerk of the market. But it is to be understood that the Diamond market shall be the public market as to the place of meeting for the holding elections for officers of the borough, &c.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

AN address to his fellow citizens, signed John M'Gill, appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 5th instant, made up of falsehoods, and published *out of a malicious design and to serve the basest of purposes*, it merits nothing but contempt; however, as my silence might be misconstrued by some of its readers into an avowal of the falsehoods alledged in the publication, I shall trouble the public this once with my reply. The associates and abettors of John M'Gill in this business are well known to me, but as he is the person whose name is affixed to the paper, and who chose to father the publication, to him I apply myself for answers to the following queries

You, John M'Gill, assert, in the face of the public, that you was present at the sale of my whiskey that was seized by Robert Johnson, and sold under the excise law—are you so hardened in falsehood as to come forward and swear such a thing?

Did you or did you not make frequent applications to several persons to induce them to enter their stills, particularly to one Abraham Singhorse? expecting, no doubt, by such measures to bring the matter about quietly, and avoid the coat of tar and feathers that otherwise might await you.

Were you never introduced by Robert Johnson to General Nevill as a person willing to open an office of inspection in Canonsburgh? And did you, on such introduction, make any objection to it?

You have once denied having made any application to Robert Johnson for the office; are you still hardy enough, detected as you are in your falsehoods, still to deny it?

Lastly, did you not really think the excise business, as you call it, a mighty pretty way of making money, and wish to have a share in the pye, could you get it without scalding your fingers?

A candid answer to these queries you cannot give without heaping falsehood upon falsehood, and sinking you deeper and deeper in the dirty business you have commenced.

Mr. Johnson, whom I obliged to come forward on oath, in order to counteract your malice, has given testimony against you in the most material point, and I have been told, that to Mr. Johnston you have, since your publication, made concessions for bringing his name forward in it.

Whatever you John M'Gill, or any person under your signature, may hereafter attempt to say in the business, I shall treat with the contempt it deserves, nor ever trouble the public again with a dispute your malice has given rise to, dropping the subject with regard to the public in full confidence that they can look on a person who has shewn himself in the light you have done, in no other point of view that that of horror and detestation.

ANDREW MONROE.

Canonsburgh, July 16, 1794.

P. S. If you have any answer to make to these queries, or have any with by acknowledging your error to make the only reparation in your power for the injury done me, my place of residence is as usual.

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* * *For a List of Taxes on the unpeopled Lands in Allegheny County, see supplement.*

An express just arrived from Fort Franklin informs us, that the Six Nations are determined on hostilities; that a runner had come in there, and ordered the Indians to leave it immediately.

Borough of Pittsburgh, July 10, 1794.

Public Notice is hereby given *by the Burgesses, &c. that a Town Meeting will be held* THIS EVENING *precisely at seven o'clock, at the Court House, where the freeholders and house-keepers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the question for a second Market house is then to be determined agreeable to postponement.*

By order,

JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons having claims against the estate of* John Dodd, *late of the Town of Washington, deceased, are desired to present their vouchers to* William Meetkerke, Esq. *in Washington, between this and the first of October next, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment to the same against the aforesaid time, as he is fully authorised and empowered to settle said estate.*

MARY DODD, Executrix.

Washington, July 16, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne township, about the middle of February last, a small black and white COW, with short cut horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

June 12, 1794.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

THE Public are cautioned to beware of *counterfeited Five Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the United States, and *Twenty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS:

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

All that have appeared have the letter F for their alphabetical mark.

The texture of the paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O, in the word company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M, would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word Promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

All that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fined ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number 13 in the genuine bills, and but 12 in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar bills as described above, the O being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North*, whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *T* and *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the southern states, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the respective Boards.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LEXINGTON, May 31.

Si vulnus tibi, monstrata radi, ev-l herba
Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba
Proficiente nihil curiarier——

Hor. Ep. 2. v. 149.

Suppose you had a wound, and one had shew'd
An herb which you apply'd, but found no good,
Would you grow fond of this, increase your pain
And use the poisonous medicine again?

The late appointment of John Jay as envoy extraordinary to the court of London, brought so strongly to the recollection of the people of this country, his former iniquitous attempt to barter away their most valuable right, that they could not refrain from openly testifying their abhorrence of the man, whose appointment at this critical period of their affairs, they consider as tragically ominous. Although they had not forgotton, nor even faintly remembered, his former act of treason against them; yet they hoped, from the office he filled, he was in as harmless a situation as he could be placed; and that no effort of power or policy, could drag him forward, so long as he held his office, and set him once more to chaffering with our rights. With these impressions, a number of respectable citizens of this place and its vicinity, on Saturday last, ordered a likeness of this evil genius of western America to be made, which was soon well executed. At the appointed hour he was ushered forth from a barber's shop, amidst the shouts of the people, dressed in a *courtly* manner, and placed erect on the platform of the pillory. In his right hand, he held uplifted, a rod of iron; In his left he held extended, Swift's late speech in Congress on the subject of British depredation; On one side of which was written

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.

Juv. Sat. 2 v. 33.

No man e'er reached the heights of vice at first.

And on the other

——non deficit alter. Virg. *Æn.* 6.

A *Second* is not wanting

About his neck was suspended by a *Hempen* string, "Adams' defence of the American Constitutions;" on the cover of which was written,

Scripsere jussit Aurum. Ov. Ep.

Gold bade me write.

After exhibitting him in this condition for some time, he was ordered to be gulotined, which was soon dexterously executed, and a flame instantly applied to him, which finding its way to a quantity of powder, which was lodged in his body, produced such an explosion, that after it, there was scarcely to be found a particle of the *disjecti membra* Pompo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Important Intelligence.

Letters from New York by this day's mail, inform, that by an arrival there from Halifax, accounts were received of an arrival from Bristol in 26 days at that place—which brought papers to the 24th of May.

These papers the letters state, contain information that the duke of York, on the 18th of May, attacked the French army, and was repulsed with great loss, that he narrowly escaped with his life, by wading through a river, after losing his horse—that an Austrian general was killed by his side.

That great ferments prevailed in England; that the habeus corpus act was suspended; and that a number of persons were committed to the Tower.

That the Newfoundland outward bound fleet consisting of 17 sail, had been taken by the French.

One account states, that the whole of the combined army had been attacked and defeated.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

By order of the society,

JAMES MARSHEL, President.

WM. M'CLUNEY, Secretary.

A Market House

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But shall two market houses be built and supported at public expence? No: neither; because one man's convenience, *according to his situation*, is more than another's; and a tax according to property is not equal, whereas a subscription according to convenience is.

But a market house built upon pillars though leaving 40 feet for Water street, is on public ground, and as a nuisance the supervisors may abate it. What? when the Corporation have made a law that it shall be there.

Is not the Diamond public ground? What but the Corporation could put a market house there legally? The Diamond was laid out for a market house. Are we bound to make use of it? or rather, can the Corporation have it no where else? When George Woods laid it out it is well known that he thought of a COURT-HOUSE only; but had he thought of a market house, would that oblige the people always to make use of it. This would be predestination in some sort. These principles considered will lead to the following law which I propose, viz.

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Were you never introduced by Robert Johnson to General Nevill as a person willing to open an office of inspection in Canonsburgh? And did you, on such introduction, make any objection to it?

You have once denied having made any application to Robert Johnson for the office; are you still hardy enough, detected as you are in your falsehoods, still to deny it?

Lastly, did you not really think the excise business, as you call it, a mighty pretty way of making money, and with to have a share in the pye, could you get it without scalding your fingers?

A candid answer to these queries you cannot give without heaping falsehood upon falsehood, and sinking you deeper and deeper in the dirty business you have commenced.

Mr. Johnson, whom I obliged to come forward on oath, in order to counteract your malice, has given testimony against you in the most material point, and I have been told, that to Mr. Johnston you have, since your publication, made concessions for bringing his name forward in.

Whatever you John M'Gill, or any person under your signature, may hereafter attempt to say in the business, I shall treat with the contempt it deserves, nor ever trouble the public again with a dispute your malice has given rise to, dropping the subject with regard to the public in full confidence that they can look on a person who has shewn himself in the light you have done, in no other point of view that that of horror and detestation.

ANDREW MONROE.

Canonsburgh, July 16, 1794.

P. S. If you have any answer to make to these queries, or have any wish by acknowledging your error to make the only reparation in your power for the injury done me, my place of residence is as usual.

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unpeculiated Lands in Allegheny County, see supplement.*

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Borough of Pittsburgh, July 10, 1794.

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by the Burgesses, &c. that a Town Meeting will be held THIS EVENING precisely at seven o'clock, at the Court House, where the freeholders and householders are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the question for a second Market house is then to be determined agreeable to postponement.

By order,

JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons having claims against the estate of* John Dodd, *late of the Town of Washington, deceased, are desired to present their vouchers to* William Meetkerke, Esq. *in Washington, between this and the first of October next, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment to the same against the aforesaid time, as he is fully authorised and empowered to settle said estate.*

MARY DODD, Executrix.

Washington, July 16, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne township, about the middle of February last, a small black and white COW, with short cut horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

June 12, 1794.

Counterfeit Bank Notes.

THE Public are cautioned to beware of *counterfeited Five Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the United States, and *Twenty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

All that have appeared have the letter F for their alphabetical mark.

The texture of the paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O, in the word company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M, would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word Promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were signed in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

All that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fined ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number 13 in the genuine bills, and but 12 in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North*, whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *T* and *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the southern states, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the respective Boards.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LEXINGTON, May 31.

Si vulnus tibi, monstratra radi, ev-l herba
Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba
Proficiente nihil curiarier——

Hor. Ep. 2. v. 149.

Suppose you had a wound, and one had shew'd
An herb which you apply'd, but found no good,
Would you grow fond of this, increase your pain
And use the poisonous medicine again?

The late appointment of John Jay as envoy extraordinary to the court of London, brought so strongly to the recollection of the people of this country, his former iniquitous attempt to barter away their most valuable right, that they could not refrain from openly testifying their abhorrence of the man, whose appointment at this critical period of their affairs, they consider as tragically ominous. Although they had not forgotton, nor even faintly remembered, his former act of treason against them; yet they hoped, from the office he filled, he was in as harmless a situation as he could be placed; and that no effort of power or policy, could drag him forward, so long as he held his office, and set him once more to chaffering with our rights. With these impressions, a number of respectable citizens of this place and its vicinity, on Saturday last, ordered a likeness of this evil genius of western America to be made, which was soon well executed. At the appointed hour he was ushered forth from a barber's shop, amidst the shouts of the people, dressed in a *courtly* manner, and placed erect on the platform of the pillory. In his right hand, he held uplifted, a rod of iron; In his left he held extended, Swift's late speech in Congress on the subject of British depredation; On one side of which was written

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.

Juv. Sat. 2 v. 33.

No man e'er reached the heights of vice at first.

And on the other

——*non deficit alter.* Virg. Æn. 6.

A *Second* is not wanting

About his neck was suspended by a *Hempen* string, "Adams' defence of the American Constitutions;" on the cover of which was written,

Scribere jussit Aurum. Ov. Ep.

Gold bade me write.

After exhibiting him in this condition for some time, he was ordered to be gulotined, which was soon dexterously executed, and a flame instantly applied to him, which finding its way to a quantity of powder, which was lodged in his body, produced such an explosion, that after it, there was scarcely to be found a particle of the *disjecti membra* Pompo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Important Intelligence.

Letters from New York by this day's mail, inform, that by an arrival there from Halifax, accounts were received of an arrival from Bristol in 26 days at that place—which brought papers to the 24th of May.

These papers the letters state, contain information that the duke of York, on the 18th of May, attacked the French army, and was repulsed with great loss, that he narrowly escaped with his life, by wading through a river, after losing his horse—that an Austrian general was killed by his side.

That great ferments prevailed in England; that the habeus corpus act was suspended; and that a number of persons were committed to the Tower.

That the Newfoundland outward bound fleet consisting of 17 sail, had been taken by the French.

One account states, that the whole of the combined army had been attacked and defeated.

126

Forty Dollars Rewad.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Franklin county, near to Chambersburgh, Pennſylvania, on the 6th inſt. a quarter blooded mulatta fellow, named SAM, but will probably call himſelf Samuel Thomas.—He has not much of the appearance of a mulatto, either in features or colour, being whiter than many who are called white men. He is a ſtout made fellow, about 21 years old, and 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has ſtrait brown hair, to which he often adds a falſe queue. He has grey eyes, and generally looks ſour and ſurly, which does not proceed from hypocriſy, but is a real index of his temper. He has a pretty large black or brown mole on his neck, which is uſually covered with the collar of his ſhirt. He took with him a new homeſpun drab-coloured coat and waiſtcoat, once ſhorn and preſſed; the coat had large metal buttons of a mixed yellowiſh hue, and the waiſtcoat had ſmall plain white metal buttons; a pair of beaver fuſtian overalls, a cotton pattern jacket, with a flowered border, a pair of new coarſe ſhoes, with pretty large ſmoaked buckles, a new wool hat with blue lining, one or more fine ſhirts, a pair or two of woven thread ſtockings, and a home made tow cloth ſhirt and trowſers. Said fellow will no doubt pretend to be a freeman, and deny that he is a mulatto, but he is, by birth, a ſlave for life, recorded in due time, although his former maſter, Mr. Iſaac Snowden, of Philadelphia and I, agreed, that if he would ſerve me faithfully and honeſtly until he would be 28 years of age, he ſhould be a free man, which he has now forfeited.—Whoever takes up the above deſcribed mulatto, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

JOHN CRAIGHEAD.

Rocky Spring, Franklin county, June 12, 1794.

Whereas I Joſeph Gale, a free black man, gave a bond for thirty pounds bearing date the 27th day of June, 1793, and payable on the firſt day of July enſuing to Jeſſe Spry for the freedom of my wife, who was then ſaid to be a ſlave by the ſaid Jeſſe Spry, but ſince that time I have found out that ſhe was a free woman, and has been ſince actually liberated, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame until compelled by law, inaſmuch as it was obtained by fraud.

JOSEPH GALE.

June 3, 1794.

Whereas a certain Neil Gilleſpie, of Waſhington county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, near Brownſville, unlawfully detained me, the under named ſubſcriber, in bondage many years, and through his deception, actuated by the inſinuations of others, ſold me my own time, wherein he had no right, which has ſince been made manifeſt, for which he the ſaid Gilleſpie obtained ſundry notes of hand from me, payable at different periods, theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons whatſoever, not to take an aſſignment on any or either of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

HARRY PETERS.

June 12, 1794.

Laſt Notice to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, that if they do not make payment before the firſt day of September next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1794.

WHEREAS it is provided by a late law of Congreſs, that where an Office of inſpection cannot be opened in any county, entries may be made in any Office in the Survey, or in any of the diviſions; and whereas offices cannot be kept open in ſome counties, particularly Waſhington, in this ſurvey—this is therefore to inform all diſtillers, that the offices in Allegheny county are open at the uſual places.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

June 27, 1794.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber about the 10th of laſt month, a lengthy bodied black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, the mane hanging to the off ſide, and ſomewhat curly, the tail not lengthy, and reſembling the mane, a natural pacer, and about 15 years old; whether branded or not the owner is doubtful, but is rather of opinion ſhe is. Any perſon who will take up ſaid Mare and deliver her to the owner, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges, or if ſtolen Five Pounds Reward and reaſonable charges, on conviction of the thief.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN.

Union Town, June 3, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the late Store of ASHTON & DENNY, are deſired to call on ANTHONY BEELEN, the corner of Market & Third ſtreets, and ſettle off their reſpective accounts.

Pittſburgh, June 11, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpoſe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may reſt—the hungry feed, and thoſe who thirſt may quaff of the beſt.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittſburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to inſtructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March laſt,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unleſs the purchaſer or purchaſers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do reſpectively make his or their ſecond payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will ſeverally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for a certain *William Brown,* who deſerted and eſcaped over the picquets at Fort Fayette, on the 20th inſt. He is an Iriſhman, about five feet ten inches high, ſhort black hair, thin viſage, large noſe, had on a uniform coat, old ſhirt, and old linen trowſers, old wool hat, likewiſe took his blanket with him. It is expected he took the old Pennſylvania road, and will make for Fort Littleton, as he was inliſted at that place. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter and confines him in any jail, or delivers him to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enſign 3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

Now opening for ſale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second ſtreet, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Liſbon wines,
Jamaica ſpirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whiſkey,
Lime Juice of the beſt quality,
Loaf and Muſcovado ſugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raiſins,
which he will ſell at the loweſt prices.

He has alſo for ſale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accuſtomed to the geers.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1794.

JUST received and now opening at the ſubſcribers ſtore in Pittſburgh, a neat aſſortment of *GOODS* ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.

Joſeph Patterſon & Co.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1794.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make payment againſt the firſt of September next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Nathaniel Iriſh & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick Houſe in Liberty ſtreet, Pittſburgh, where they have for ſale a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE on the moſt reaſonable terms. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to come and diſcharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent diſagreeable conſequences.

May 12, 1794.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the *firſt Wedneſday* of September next, *will be Sold* at the Court Houſe in the town of Pittſburgh, at public ſale, that beautiful ſeat of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indiſputable title with a general warranty will now be given by Suſannah Ferguſon, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of ſale, £. 500 paid at the time of ſale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with intereſt payable from the date; any perſon incommoding the ſale, by biding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to £. 50 damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all queſtion, one of the moſt valuable in Pennſylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at leaſt on the firſt bank as level as a bowling green, and the ſecond bank, with a gentle acclivity overlooking the town, and the river to a great diſtance; containing an immenſe bank of coal eaſily acceſſible, and limeſtone quarries of great value; a conſiderable and conſtant ſtream of water running through it, with a ſeat for mills, and all kinds of water works juſt on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would eſtimate the value at £. 10 per acre, that is upwards of £. 3000.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Attorney at Pittſburgh for the Eſtate.

July 2, 1794.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS juſt received and opened a neat and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,* and *QUEENS-WARE,* which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

He requeſts thoſe indebted to him to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into proper hands for recovery.

Pittſburgh, May 21, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone Houſe* in Second ſtreet, (where Col. Preſley Nevill reſides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general aſſortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, ſecond, and common broadcloths, caſſimers, fine & coarſe coatings, elaſtic ſtripes, blankets, flannels and coarſe woollens, veſt patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, ſilk and common ſhawls, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, worſted and ſilk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and ſhammy gloves, camblets, wildboar, callimancoes, ſoans ſpinning, moreen, durants, and ſhalloons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linen, ſcots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thickſets, royal ribs, fuſtians, ſattinets, florentine, ſtriped nankeens, black cottonade, Marſeilles quilting, worſted and hair pluſh, cambric, lawn, a variety of muſlin and muſlin handkerchiefs and cravats, ſilk, gauze and Paris nets, ſattin, taffaty, mode and perſian, umbrellas, ribbons, taſſe and ſilk, cotton and worſted bindings, &c. mens and womes beaver, caſtor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and ſtuff ſhoes, bootees, with beſt cordivan and draw boot legs, ben ſoals, vamps, &c. beſt Philadelphia kip, calf ſkin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin ſtrings, window glaſs, putty and paints, Britiſh china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's ſnuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and ſchool bibles, ſpelling books, primmers, dictionaries, Engliſh and Dutch Almanacs, with an aſſortment of religious, hiſtorical and novel books and ſtationary, a general aſſortment of iron mongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the beſt patterns, ſteel plate hand and mill ſaws, Dutch and Engliſh ſcythes, cutting knives, ſpades, and ſhovels, coffee mills, braſs and iron candleſticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and ſhoemakers tools, Turkey ſtones, iron, braſs and ſtock locks, powder flaſks, braſs and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tupee tongs, horſe fleams, ſcales and dividers, gold ſcales, temple ſpectacles, table and tea ſpoons of a ſuperior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, ſteelyards, ſhovels and tongs, frying pans, viſes, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned ſnuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, caſt iron peſtles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, ſmoothing irons, window weights and Franklin ſtoves, an aſſortment of ſaddlery with double reign'd plated and common ſnaffle bridles, &c. beſt American and German gun powder, bar lead and ſhot, Carolina, New Orleans, and Spaniſh flota indigo, cotton, clover ſeed, Muſcovado and loaf ſugar, beſt ſouchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice ſtick, ſalt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimſtone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica ſpirits, lime juice, and ſome excellent claret and port wines, &c. beſt pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, aſſafœtida, nitre, creamor tartar, flour of brimſtone, glauber ſalts, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, Stoughton's elixir, eſſence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderſon's pills, eſſence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved of country produce—and he requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment.

Pittſburgh, June 26, 1794.

126

Forty Dollars Rewad.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Franklin county, near to Chambersburgh, Pennſylvania, on the 6th inſt. a quarter blooded mulatta fellow, named SAM, but will probably call himſelf Samuel Thomas.—He has not much of the appearance of a mulatto, either in features or colour, being whiter than many who are called white men. He is a ſtout made fellow, about 21 years old, and 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has ſtrait brown hair, to which he often adds a falſe queue. He has grey eyes, and generally looks ſour and ſurly, which does not proceed from hypocriſy, but is a real index of his temper. He has a pretty large black or brown mole on his neck, which is uſually covered with the collar of his ſhirt. He took with him a new homeſpun drab-coloured coat and waiſtcoat, once ſhorn and preſſed; the coat had large metal buttons of a mixed yellowiſh hue, and the waiſtcoat had ſmall plain white metal buttons; a pair of beaver fuſtian overalls, a cotton pattern jacket, with a flowered border, a pair of new coarſe ſhoes, with pretty large ſmoaked buckles, a new wool hat with blue lining, one or more fine ſhirts, a pair or two of woven thread ſtockings, and a home made tow cloth ſhirt and trowſers. Said fellow will no doubt pretend to be a freeman, and deny that he is a mulatto, but he is, by birth, a ſlave for life, recorded in due time, although his former maſter, Mr. Iſaac Snowden, of Philadelphia and I, agreed, that if he would ſerve me faithfully and honeſtly until he would be 28 years of age, he ſhould be a free man, which he has now forfeited.—Whoever takes up the above deſcribed mulatto, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

JOHN CRAIGHEAD.

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Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for a certain *William Brown,* who deſerted and eſcaped over the picquets at Fort Fayette, on the 20th inſt. He is an Iriſhman, about five feet ten inches high, ſhort black hair, thin viſage, large noſe, had on a uniform coat, old ſhirt, and old linen trowſers, old wool hat, likewiſe took his blanket with him. It is expected he took the old Pennſylvania road, and will make for Fort Littleton, as he was inliſted at that place. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter and confines him in any jail, or delivers him to any continental officer, ſhall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enſign 3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittſburgh, May 27, 1794.

Now opening for ſale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second ſtreet, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Liſbon wines,
Jamaica ſpirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whiſkey,
Lime Juice of the beſt quality,
Loaf and Muſcovado ſugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raiſins,
which he will ſell at the loweſt prices.

He has alſo for ſale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accuſtomed to the geers.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1794.

JUST received and now opening at the ſubſcribers ſtore in Pittſburgh, a neat aſſortment of *GOODS* ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.

Joſeph Patterſon & Co.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1794.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make payment againſt the firſt of September next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Nathaniel Iriſh & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick Houſe in Liberty ſtreet, Pittſburgh, where they have for ſale a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE on the moſt reaſonable terms. All thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to come and diſcharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent diſagreeable conſequences.

May 12, 1794.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the *firſt Wedneſday* of September next, *will be Sold* at the Court Houſe in the town of Pittſburgh, at public ſale, that beautiful ſeat of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indiſputable title with a general warranty will now be given by Suſanuah Ferguſon, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of ſale, £. 500 paid at the time of ſale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with intereſt payable from the date; any perſon incommoding the ſale, by biding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to £. 50 damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all queſtion, one of the moſt valuable in Pennſylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at leaſt on the firſt bank as level as a bowling green, and the ſecond bank, with a gentle acclivity overlooking the town, and the river to a great diſtance; containing an immenſe bank of coal eaſily acceſſible, and limeſtone quarries of great value; a conſiderable and conſtant ſtream of water running through it, with a ſeat for mills, and all kinds of water works juſt on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would eſtimate the value at £. 10 per acre, that is upwards of £. 3000.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Attorney at Pittſburgh for the Eſtate.

July 2, 1794.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS juſt received and opened a a neat and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,* and *QUEENS-WARE*, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

He requeſts thoſe indebted to him to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt of July next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into proper hands for recovery.

Pittſburgh, May 21, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone Houſe* in Second ſtreet, (where Col. Preſley Nevill reſides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general aſſortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, ſecond, and common broadcloths, caſſimers, fine & coarſe coatings, elaſtic ſtripes, blankets, flannels and coarſe woollens, veſt patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, ſilk and common ſhawls, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, worſted and ſilk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and ſhammy gloves, camblets, wildboar, callimancoes, ſoans ſpinning, moreen, durants, and ſhalloons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linen, ſcots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thickſets, royal ribs, fuſtians, ſattinets, florentine, ſtriped nankeens, black cottonade, Marſeilles quilting, worſted and hair pluſh, cambric, lawn, a variety of muſlin and muſlin handkerchiefs and cravats, ſilk, gauze and Paris nets, ſattin, taffaty, mode and perſian, umbrellas, ribbons, tafte and ſilk, cotton and worſted bindings, &c. mens and womes beaver, caſtor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and ſtuff ſhoes, bootees, with beſt cordivan and draw boot legs, ben ſoals, vamps, &c. beſt Philadelphia kip, calf ſkin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin ſtrings, window glaſs, putty and paints, Britiſh china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's ſnuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and ſchool bibles, ſpelling books, primmers, dictionaries, Engliſh and Dutch Almanacs, with an aſſortment of religious, hiſtorical and novel books and ſtationary, a general aſſortment of iron mongery, hard ware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the beſt patterns, ſteel plate hand and mill ſaws, Dutch and Engliſh ſcythes, cutting knives, ſpades, and ſhovels, coffee mills, braſs and iron candleſticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and ſhoemakers tools, Turkey ſtones, iron, braſs and ſtock locks, powder flaſks, braſs and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tupee tongs, horſe fleams, ſcales and dividers, gold ſcales, temple ſpectacles, table and tea ſpoons of a ſuperior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, ſteelyards, ſhovels and tongs, frying pans, viſes, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned ſnuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, caſt iron peſtles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, ſmoothing irons, window weights and Franklin ſtoves, an aſſorment of ſaddlery with double reign'd plated and common ſnaffle bridles, &c. beſt American and German gun powder, bar lead and ſhot, Carolina, New Orleans, and Spaniſh flota indigo, cotton, clover ſeed, Muſcovado and loaf ſugar, beſt ſouchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allſpice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice ſtick, ſalt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimſtone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica ſpirits, lime juice, and ſome excellent claret and port wines, &c. beſt pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, aſſafœtida, nitre, cream tartar, flour of brimſtone, glauber ſalts, Britiſh oil, Turlington's balſam, Stoughton's elixir, eſſence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderſon's pills, eſſence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved of country produce—and he requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment.

Pittſburgh, June 26, 1794.